

there was no land around the pole, only the sea, which he was unable to sound, as he had no instruments for that purpose. He declared that his success was greatly due to his simple and natural equipment and the fact that there were few persons to look after. He saw or heard nothing of Peary.

Another correspondent who boarded the Hans Egede writes: "Dr. Cook told me that from the day he left Helberg Island, on March 18, he made continual observations, and trusting the accuracy of these he was convinced that he stood at the pole when at midday on April 21 he hoisted the American flag."

"He was willing that all his observations, of which he kept a record, should be submitted to any scientific authority for examination, and said he trusted his claim would be tested by his figures. He was quite prepared to hear that jealousy was at work trying to lessen the importance of his discovery."

Whatever scepticism there may be elsewhere, none is expressed here. Copenhagen will welcome the explorer as a hero to-morrow. The landing pier in the Toldboden harbor will be decorated as for a royal visitor. The Danish and American flags will fly everywhere. Commander Høegh of the Royal Danish Geographical Society will be among those receiving Dr. Cook, and his presence will give the stamp of the society's acceptance of Dr. Cook's story.

Minister of Commerce Hansen will represent the Government. The Burgomaster and presidents of the County Council and the Chamber of Commerce will be officially present.

The Hans Egede with Dr. Cook on board passed the Skaw at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Nothing has been heard from her since. It is nearly two hundred miles from Cape Skagen. The Skaw, to Copenhagen, as the Hans Egede is not a fast vessel she could not get in before 4 o'clock to-morrow morning under the most favorable circumstances. It is reported, however, that a strong stormy west wind prevails outside and her arrival will, if anything, be delayed to a later hour.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of the Hans Egede and her passengers. W. Gould Brokaw's yacht, which has just arrived from Kiel, is lying off Elnorø dressed with flags. Minister Egan is on board her. Mr. Brokaw has supplied the fireworks which will be used to welcome Dr. Cook.

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## IDEAL TOUR

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De Windt himself experienced 78 deg. below zero Fahrenheit in Arctic Siberia. He found it then impossible to sleep in the open more than a few minutes at a time because the ice formed by his breath closed the mouth and nostrils. He thinks it would surely be difficult to breathe at all in 83 degs. below zero Centigrade.

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city on the part of the explorers, and from them we can learn something of a land hitherto unexplored. This I think is the main advantage that the discovery can be of science.

"It will not rest the minds of wild guesses that have always been extended to the nature of the north pole. A hundred different ideas have been advanced, many of them through ignorance. I have heard that it was everything from a hole twenty-nine miles deep to a mountain. Science, however, has taken little stock in these stories. The general impression among men of research has been that the pole consisted either of ice or land. If land it would naturally be ice covered, so what is the difference?"

"I know Dr. Cook personally. He has always been a man of resolute will and I have always respected him most highly. I should be willing to accept his word alone that he had discovered the pole, and I believe that he has accomplished what he set out to do. It was a wonderful feat. I saw him a short time before he left, confident that he would return as the pole's discoverer."

**NO FEARS FOR CAPT. BERNIER.**

His Voyage Was Planned to Last Two Years—Off Whalers' Track.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The Department of Marine does not share the fears expressed in Montreal concerning the whereabouts of Capt. Bernier and the crew of the Arctic. It is true that nothing has been heard from him since last October, when letters written in August came to hand, but the trip was intended to take two years and only a little over one has elapsed. The course which it is now taking is laid far from places where returning whalers, by whom letters could be sent, would be likely to meet.

The captain goes as far north as possible and he may have made a dash for the pole himself. The Arctic took a ton of supplies for Dr. Cook at the request of Mrs. Cook, wife of the explorer.

Frederic Thompson sent to Dr. Cook last night a cablegram making him an offer of \$250,000 to deliver 250 lectures throughout the country. This was the message:

"Dr. Cook, Copenhagen, Denmark. Will offer \$250,000 for 250 lectures." "FREDERIC THOMPSON."

**TALK OF TECHNICAL ARRESTS.**

Latest Scheme for Keeping the Lid Off at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Sixty-seven new warrants for arrest of liquor sellers who vend sea shore booze last Sunday were sworn out by the reform leaders to-day. Magistrate Hughes issued the papers but refused to give out the names, which includes many of those who have already been placed under bail for violation of the law on former Sundays.

The following have appeared and given bail: James O. O'Brien, George Bates, George Duncan, Michael McGuire, S. Ojarkis of Kuehler's Hotel, and William Muhrad.

The new warrants are in line with the policy of the reformers, who have announced that they will make arrests every Sunday until the persons arrested are unable to get further bail. The police have been ordered to take a hand in the arresting business by making technical arrest of the forty-eight liquor dealers named in the warrants, in which the reformers ordered the closing of the saloons and the arrest of the proprietors of the saloons and the Mayor of blame and head of the coming move of the reformers, who assert that they will force the Mayor's arrest for misdemeanor if he obeys the Attorney-General's order.

**POWDER EXPLOSION KILLS ONE.**

Another Mortally Injured in the Latest Du Pont Mill Blowup.

PATERSON, Sept. 3.—One man was killed, another fatally injured and two were less seriously hurt by an explosion this morning at the Du Pont powder mill at Wayne. The dead man is George Moore, 35 years old, who was in the mixing mill. The man fatally injured was his assistant, Samuel Benson, 35 years old. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital. The other two men, John Sommers and Joseph Augustus, were walking in the vicinity of the works when struck by pieces of machinery blown from the explosion.

The six-month-old daughter of Harry Simonton, who lives on the Wayne road, was asleep in a baby carriage in the rear of her home. Part of the machinery struck the carriage, but the child was unharmed.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. When the smoke cleared away Moore was found badly injured. A doctor said he died instantly. Benson was found unconscious not far from where Moore's body lay. He had caught fire and he was badly burned.

Several small buildings were demolished and windows in houses within a mile of the powder works were shattered. The last previous explosion took place on April 9, and at that time one man was killed.

**TO MAKE PULMAN CARS DRY.**

Conductors Indicted for Selling Without County License.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 3.—Indictments were to-day returned by the Grand Jury against the conductors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad dining cars running through this county. They are charged with selling liquor without a license. The indictments were returned by the Grand Jury after a hearing on the complaint of the county attorney, who is prosecuting the case.

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## PEARY'S BACKERS ON COOK

SOME THINK DOCTOR STOLE A MARCH ON NAVY MAN.

His Secret Start While the Roosevelt Was in Brydeek More Than a Coincidence—After All, Did He Get There?—Hot Fight Ahead—Reception Plans.

Commander Robert E. Peary is expected to be in touch with civilization, if not in New York, within the next month. So confident of his return within that time is one of his close friends here that he has already purchased a place ticket for Peary to the big banquet which is to be given by the Hudson-Fulton Commission on the night of September 29. So said Herbert L. Bridgman, one of the members of the Peary Arctic Club, yesterday.

The coming of Commander Peary just at the time when Dr. Cook is expected to be in New York after having received the honors that are to be bestowed upon him in Denmark and possibly other European countries is anticipated with more than casual yearning by his close friends in this city and the members of the small circle that makes up the club named Arctic. His coming may also be the occasion for the agitation of a controversy which the friends of Peary are ready even now to start without his presence.

The last word from Peary was received in October of last year when from Etah he sent a final letter to the Navy Department in Washington dated August 17. In this letter he said that he would be steaming north on that night and that probably he would not be again in communication with civilization after that date. Those who knew the plans that Peary drew up before his departure are confident that he has already received the honors that are to be bestowed upon him in Denmark and possibly other European countries is anticipated with more than casual yearning by his close friends in this city and the members of the small circle that makes up the club named Arctic.

While as an organization the Peary Arctic Club is silent regarding the matter of Dr. Cook's claim to be the discoverer of the pole, a disposition on the part of some of the members to think that Cook did not play a sportsmanlike part in concealing, as he did, the beginning of his attempt at pole conquering, was apparent yesterday in the circle of explorers and scientists who take an interest in the news that came down from the Shetland Islands on Wednesday.

While there is no monopoly in polar exploration, the Peary partisans are credited with believing that Dr. Cook took advantage of the contractors' delay in repairing the Roosevelt in the summer of 1907, when Peary's expeditionary ship was lying in dry dock at Shooters Island, and stole a march on Peary by getting north to the place where Peary was relying upon a full outfit of dogs and Eskimos before him.

Mr. Bridgman has written an article for a weekly magazine, so it was learned yesterday, in which he severely criticizes Dr. Cook for his actions in this regard. In this pronouncement of Mr. Bridgman, which will appear early next week, he states that Dr. Cook took advantage of Peary's experience with the eastward current that sets above the lands further north and carries the ice at right angles across the track to the pole, and that acting on the belief that Peary would correct this deterring factor by swinging his course out to the westward on his next venture Cook streaked ahead and put into action first the plans which he had conceived.

There is nothing inherently reprehensible in this circumstance, according to the statement of Mr. Bridgman, but the fact that the Roosevelt was so delayed in repairing that Peary could not get off in her during the summer of 1907, coupled with the seemingly hurried and secret preparations made by Dr. Cook and John R. Bradley for the trip to Etah, which began in July of that year, indicates more than a coincidence, he thinks.

That Dr. Cook will not be allowed to return to the enjoyment of his honors unchallenged was indicated when a certain friend of Commander Peary's, who would not permit the publication of his name made some startling contradictions of facts as set forth in Cook's in his partial report of his dash sent from Lerwick.

"Mrs. Peary, who is summing on Eagle Island up in Casco Bay, Me., has in her possession certain documents which cast doubt upon one portion of Dr. Cook's narrative," said this informant. "These are in the form of letters sent to her by Peary from Etah, Greenland, before he left that station to make his last dash to the pole. In one of these letters Peary states that when the Eskimos came down from the north carrying the letter to Frank, which Cook dated at Cape Thomas Hubbard on March 17, that letter written on the eve of his final start over the 660 miles intervening between himself and the Pole—Peary questioned the Eskimos closely. He learned to his complete satisfaction that at the time when the bearers of this message left Cook he was not within a hundred miles of Cape Thomas Hubbard. Peary had pointed out as well as they could on a map the point where they had left Cook, and it was not Cape Thomas Hubbard that they indicated."

"The Eskimos also told Peary, according to the letter which he received, that when they left Dr. Cook he had with him only two Eskimo boys less than twenty years of age, although Dr. Cook speaks in his report of having retained his two best men for the final dash northward."

In these letters also Peary told his wife of the arrangements he had made for the relief of Dr. Cook. He had put two men ashore at Etah with supplies and had instructed them to remain there and guard the cache until Dr. Cook arrived. Peary, the Etah man of the Cook-Bradley expedition, who accompanied Cook as far north as Flager Bay and then sent back by Cook to guard the supplies at Annatok, Peary said he had found in a pitiable condition. The supplies at Annatok had been rifled by Eskimos and none of the food Cook was relying upon was left.

In the letter Peary sent to the Navy Department from Etah on the eve of his last dash for the pole he mentioned the provision he had made for the succor of Dr. Cook, and in a letter of the same date sent to Mr. Bridgman he said: "Landed coal and supplies for the relief of Cook, who has not yet returned. Put two men in charge and sent Cook's companion home disabled." Francke came down on the expedition's Frander Erik.

A partisan of Commander Peary had something to say yesterday in correction of what he conceived to be the popular belief in the unique features of Dr. Cook's journey over the ice.

"A great deal of space has been devoted to the so-called 'new departure' of Dr. Cook in that he ignored the routine un-

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ally followed by Arctic explorers and started his dash for the pole in the winter. Any person who has paid the least attention to polar expeditions should know that starting in the winter is nothing new. In fact Commander Peary in each of his dashes either left the ship or the land during the month of February or March. Dr. Cook's statement says that he started for the pole at sunrise, February 9.

"A glance at Peary's diary will show that he left the ship for Cape Hoela on February 19 and lost sight of land on February 28. Conditions make it necessary to start at this particular time, and Peary in all his expeditions started not later than the first week of March."

Amid the rumblings of very probable future controversy in the air plans began to formulate in various quarters yesterday for the fitting reception of Dr. Cook on his return home. Acting President M. H. Saville of the Explorers Club called a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon and a telegram of congratulations was forwarded by them in the name of the club to Copenhagen. Plans for the club's reception to Dr. Cook were gone over yesterday.

Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday that he was his intention to suggest to the Board of Aldermen and other city officials the advisability of preparing to give a public reception to Dr. Cook when he returns to this city.

"I believe," he said, "that the man who has so greatly honored his country by succeeding in reaching the goal which so many have tried in vain to attain should be honored in turn. I have read that some people are inclined to doubt that he reached the pole, but no one who is reasonable will imagine for a moment that a man of Dr. Cook's professional and scientific standing would state that he had reached the pole if he had not actually done so."

**SIR GEORGE NARES SEVERE.**

Says Cook's Story Tells Nothing So Far Which Might Not Have Been Cooked.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 3.—Vice-Admiral Sir George Nares, the Arctic explorer, commenting on Dr. Cook's statement said to-day: "As the story stands it tells nothing except that Dr. Cook went on the ice. He may, as Rear Admiral Melville suggests, have turned back at once. Such a thing has been done before in Arctic exploration."

"When we went to the Arctic we proved many statements of a previous explorer to be untrue. There is so much Dr. Cook might have told us and has not. You have got to get practically everything from him. Beyond a certain point there is nothing in his message which might not have been cooked."

Vice-Admiral Nares complains of the omission of details of the character of the ice at the pole, the health and fitness of Dr. Cook and his companions, and what stores he had for the return journey. He said:

"The rate at which Dr. Cook travelled is the weakest point of the story. He went north with marvellous speed and beat his own time coming back. He tells us his speed was due to the fact that he found the icefields beyond the eighty-sixth parallel more extensive, the crevasses fewer, with little or no crushed ice thrown up at the barriers. For two days he travelled over ice which resembled a glacial surface, in other words smooth ice."

"I cannot understand that. He was travelling over moving ice, with no indication of land and no perceptible elevation. How could the ice be smooth if there was land under it, as he seems to suggest in one place?"

"The effect would be to increase the speed of the current and make the ice more difficult to traverse. Moving ice is never smooth enough to travel over quickly. It is always crushed and hummocked and difficult to cross."

Vice-Admiral Nares thinks badly of Dr. Cook taking Peary's Eskimos, whom Peary had been supporting for years, to help him. He said indignantly: "He takes the best hunters and dogs he can get from Peary's Eskimos and makes a dash, apparently without saying a word to Peary and not attempting to see him on his return."

**ARTIC TRAVELLER DELIGHTED.**

Dr. Charles L. Seitz Thinks Cook's Slight Bufft Enhances the Credit.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—Word of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's success in discovering the north pole was hailed with delight by Dr. Charles L. Seitz of this city, who enjoys the close friendship of Dr. Cook. Dr. Seitz himself was on two polar expeditions. The first of these, the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, extended from June 1, 1901, to August 14, 1902. The second was the Ziegler expedition, lasting from May, 1903, to August, 1905. As an agent for E. B. Baldwin and William Ziegler Dr. Cook engaged Dr. Seitz for both these expeditions.

"Too much credit can not be given to Dr. Cook for his successful effort," said Dr. Seitz. "The difficulties that have baffled all other explorers must have given him the hardest battle imaginable. As his equipment was far from being complete, he deserves all the more credit. As the first man to reach the top of Mount McKinley in Alaska he showed what he is capable of doing."

"His real passion was always Antarctic exploration. At the age of 26 years he made his first search for the south pole, in 1891 and 1892. I always expected him to go back on a south pole search. He talked more and seemed to plan more for the southern than for the northern pole. He differed radically from Peary in his plan for noising his ship northward in preparation for the last effort, although he agreed with him in advocating the 'dash' method as opposed to the 'drift' method of Nansen or the 'balloon' method of Wellman."

## WHO DOES OWN THE POLE?

Prince Bonaparte Thinks We May, but Canada Stands Fast.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Matin publishes an interview with Prince Roland Bonaparte in which he forecasts controversy, if not conflict, between Great Britain and the United States relative to the possession of territory at the north pole. He says that theoretically the north polar territory, being a continuation of Canada, belongs to Great Britain.

In point of fact, however, the explorer planted the American flag at the pole, and the territory therefore would seem to belong to the United States. Prince Roland thinks the point may well become a subject for diplomatic complications.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—In Government circles the view is taken that the discovery of the north pole by Dr. Cook does not affect Canada's title to the sovereignty of all land which lies to the westward of Greenland and between the northern shores of Canada proper and the pole.

These lands have been visited by many American explorers, particularly Peary, and many islands are named after past Presidents of the United States, but Canada never has abandoned claim to this territory, and Capt. Bernier at present is in Arctic waters planting British flags on all the islands at which he touches.

A high Government officer stated to-day that the Canadian Government undoubtedly would contest any claim to territory in these regions which might be set up in virtue of Dr. Cook's discovery. He added, however, that Dr. Cook, like other American explorers, was not seeking the pole with the object of adding to Uncle Sam's territory, and that the Government did not expect any trouble.

**THE DOUBTERS UNFAIR.**

Yale Professors Think Cook's Word Is Entitled to Full Credence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Yale Scientific School, and Prof. William H. Brewer, also of Yale, who went on the Arctic expedition with Dr. Cook, said this afternoon that the expressions of doubt about Dr. Cook's discovery of the north pole were unfair. Prof. Chittenden added:

"I think that the stand taken by these critics is manifestly unfair and wholly uncalled for. They come out with their denials and say he is falsifying before they have even heard his story. I think they should wait at least until his return."

"I said as soon as I heard of his discovery, I was sincerely glad he had found the pole. Now I can only add that the discovery is of questionable value until he returns. He was at the pole with only Eskimos, who of course did not understand anything of science, and so could be of little aid to him. He was probably there alone without scientific instruments, or with very few, so that his studies will naturally be limited. That he reached the goal is a great thing in itself, but the scientific value of his presence there without aid or facilities must be necessarily limited."

Prof. Brewer said: "I shall believe Dr. Cook until it is proved that he did not reach the pole. He is an honest man and would not lie about the matter. The people have no right to question his word until they have some ground for it. If the burden of proof is put upon him he can have no way of absolutely showing that he was at the pole, as the Eskimos who accompanied him knew nothing of mathematics. It is probably upon this fact that his critics are relying. The truthfulness of Dr. Cook is unimpeachable, and I and other fair minded men will believe him."

**POLE ECLIPSES POLLS.**

Political Club of Which Dr. Cook Is Member Sidetracks Politics.

The Wynoka Club, an anti-McCarren organization of the Nineteenth Assembly district, Brooklyn, held a meeting last night in its rooms at 38 Troutman street. The meeting was to have been purely political, but before they got really started the club was sidetracked by the arrival of the older members happened to recollect that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was a charter member of the club.

They immediately abandoned all thoughts of politics and adopted resolutions of confidence in his announcement. A committee of 100 was appointed into whose hands was given the arrangements for a day of celebration to be held on the day of his return. The resolutions of the older members happened to recollect that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was a charter member of the club.

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